

44 BC

After Caesar's murder Cicero stepped forward as the leader of the constitutional party, and vigorously attacked Antony in his Philippic orations. In revenge for this, when Antony and Octavia (and Lepidus) formed the 2nd triumvirate, they prosecuted Cicero

44BC

Every Month.

The Senate (at instigation of
Marcus Antonius) changed Quintilis
to July (JULIUS)

44BC

Following Caesar's death
the month QUINTILIS was
named July.

By Marcus Antony

44BC

Triumph. GAIUS JULIUS CAESAR, son
of GAIUS; Grandson of GAIUS, hailed
imperator for the sixth time, dictator
for the fourth year; year 709 AUC
Oration from the Alban mount;
7 days before the Kalends of
February

Some authorities say $44BC = 710 AUC$

44BC

Caesar was awarded tribunician
sacrosanctity.

Mar 15, 44 B C

Conspirators led by Marcus
Junius BRUTUS and
Gaius Cassius Longinus
stabbed Caesar to death
under Pompey's statue.

538C
44BC - 42BC

CASSIUS
CAIUS CASSIUS LONGINUS
d 42BC

leader in the successful conspiracy to
assassinate Julius Caesar. He fought
as quaestor under M. LICINIUS CRASSUS
at CARRHAE and saved what was left
of the army after the battle. He supported
Pompey against Caesar, but was pardoned
after the battle of PHARSALA. He was
made (44BC) peregrine praetor and
Caesar promised to make him

44BC

CASSIUS

CAIUS CASSIUS PARMENSIS d 30BC

one of the conspirators, but not the ring-leader.

He fought at Philippi (42BC) and later with SEXTUS POMPEIUS. He later sided with Antony in the naval battle off ACTIUM and was killed by order of OCTAVIAN

85 BC \rightarrow 42 BC

MARCUS BRUTUS

Caesar's friend who joined
the conspiracy to murder him.

44BC - 43BC

DECIMUS JUNIUS BRUTUS

d 43BC

A lesser member of the conspiracy, a
partisan of Caesar against POMPEY, and
a favorite of the dictator. Caesar gave
him command in Gaul and appointed
him to be here in case of Octavian's death.
After Caesar's death, this Brutus refused
to surrender Cisalpine Gaul. In 43BC
Antony, to whom the senate had assigned
the province, besieged Brutus at MUTINA.
Brutus tried to escape but was killed

44BC

In 44BC, the month QUINTILIS
was renamed July as a memorial
to Julius Caesar's reform.

April 44BC

DURANT

Octavius visited Antony, and inquired what was being done against Caesar's enemies. He was shocked to find Antony busy planning to lead an army against Decimus Brutus, who had refused to surrender CISALPINE GAUL. He asked Antony to disburse Caesar's legacies according to the will, especially the 45 dollars bequeathed to every citizen. Antony saw many reasons for delay. Octavian thereupon distributed the money to Caesar's veterans out of funds borrowed

by him from Caesar's friends, and with this approval,
organized his own army.

Infuriated by the insolence of this "boy," as he called
him, Antony announced that an attempt had been made
upon his life and that the would-be assassin had
named Octavian as the instigator of his plan.
Octavian protested his innocence. Cicero took advantage
of the quarrel to persuade him that Antony
was a ruffian, who must be defeated. Octavian
agreed, joined his 2 legions with those of
the consuls HIRTIUS & PANSA, and marched
with them northward to battle Antony.

44BC

Caesar was made dictator
for life